

## GRE

After break their fast  
On *greenward* ground, a cool and grateful taste. *Dryden*.  
In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and  
sometimes in low ground a thin *greenward*, and sloughy under-  
neath; which last turns all into bog. *Swift*.  
**GREENWEED**. *n. f.* [*green* and *weed*.] *Dyers weed*.  
**GREENWOOD**. *n. f.* [*green* and *wood*.] A wood considered as  
it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as  
one word.  
Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* shade. *Fairfax*.  
It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,  
That to the *greenwood* shade he took his way;  
For Cymon thunn'd the church. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia*.  
To GREET. *v. a.* [*grator*, Latin; *greetan*, Saxon.]  
1. To address at meeting.  
I think if men, which in these places live,  
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retrieve,  
They would like strangers *greet* themselves. *Donne*.  
I would gladly go,  
To *greet* my Pallas with such news below. *Dryden's Æn*.  
2. To address in whatever manner.  
My noble partner  
You *greet* with present grace, and great prediction;  
To me you speak not. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,  
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I speak,  
My body shall make good. *Shakespeare's Richard II*.  
3. To salute in kindness or respect.  
My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.  
—God blest your grace with health and happy days. *Shakesp*.  
Now the herald lark  
Left his ground nest, high tow'ring to descry  
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his song. *Milton*.  
Once had the early matrons run  
To *greet* her of a lovely son. *Milton*.  
The sea's our own; and now all nations *greet*,  
With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet. *Waller*.  
Thus pale they meet, the *greeting* will return;  
None *greet*s; for none the *greeting* will return;  
But in dumb furliness, each arm'd with care,  
His foe profess, as brother of the war. *Dryden's Fables*.  
4. To congratulate.  
His lady, seeing all that channel from far,  
Approach in haste to *greet* his victorie. *Fairy Queen*, b. i.  
5. To pay compliments at a distance.  
The king's a-bed,  
And sent great largess to your officers;  
This diamond he *greet*s your wife withal,  
By the name of most kind hostess. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not  
much in use.  
Your haste  
Is now urg'd on you.  
—We will *greet* the time. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,  
Ere Greece assembled stem'd the tides to Troy;  
But parting then for that detested shore,  
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
To GREET. *v. n.* To meet and salute.  
There *greet* in silence, as the dead are wont,  
And sleep in peace. *Shakesp*.  
**GREET**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] He who greets.  
**GREETING**. *n. f.* [from *greet*.] Salutation at meeting, or  
compliments at a distance.  
I from him  
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,  
Can send his brother. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
**GREEZE**. *n. f.* [Otherwise written *greece*. See *GREECE*, or  
*GRIEZE*, or *GRICE*, from *degrees*.] A flight of steps; a  
step.  
In purity of manhood stand upright,  
And say, this man's a flatterer: if one be,  
So are they all; for every *greeze* of fortune  
Is smoo'd by that below: the learned pate,  
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*.  
**GRE'GAL**. *adj.* [*gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *DiG*.  
**GRE'GARIOUS**. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or  
herds, like sheep or partridges.  
No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray on the Creation*.  
**GRE'GIAL**. *adj.* [*gregium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *DiG*.  
**GREN'ADE**. *n. f.* [from *ponum granatum*, Latin.] A lit-  
tle hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about  
two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled  
with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fusee  
fastened to the touch-hole: as soon as it is kindled, the case  
flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand  
near. These grenades serve to fire close and narrow passages,  
and are often thrown with the hand among the soldiers to dis-  
order their ranks, more especially in those posts where they  
stand thickest; as in trenches, redoubts, and lodgments. *Harr*.  
**GRE'NADIER**. *n. f.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade*.] A tall foot-

soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment:  
such men being employed to throw grenades.  
Peace allays the shepherd's fear  
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Pastoral*.  
**GREN'ADO**. *n. f.* See *GREN'ADE*.  
Yet to express a Scot, to play that prize,  
Not all those mouth *grenades* can suffice. *Cleaveland*.  
You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenade* with a  
shell of fair water, as hope to succeed. *Watts*.  
**GREUT**. *n. f.* A kind of fossil body.  
A sort of tin-ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of  
crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of bayleaf, and of a  
brown shining colour immerged therein. *Grew's Museum*.  
**GREW**. The preterite of *grow*.  
The pleasing talk he fails not to renew;  
Soft and more soft at ev'ry touch it *grew*. *Dryden's Fable*.  
**GREY**. *adj.* [*gris*, French. More properly written *gray*.] See  
**GRAY**.  
This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spar'd at suit of his  
grey beard.  
Our green youth copies what *grey* finners act,  
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden*.  
**GREYHOUND**. *n. f.* [*gruhund*, Saxon.] A tall fleet dog that  
chafes in fight.  
So on the downs we see, near Wilton fair,  
A half-nod hare from greedy *greyhounds* go.  
Th' impatient *greyhound*, flit from far,  
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryden*.  
**GRICE**. *n. f.*  
1. A little pig. *Gouldman*.  
2. A step or *greeze*.  
No, not a *grice*;  
This a step to love. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.  
To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut; to make way  
by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use.  
His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway,  
At proud Cymochles, whiles his shield was wide,  
That through his thigh the mortal steel did *gride*. *F. Quin*.  
So fore  
The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,  
Pass'd through him! *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.  
**GRIDELIN**. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.  
The ladies dress'd in rich fymars were seen,  
Of Florence fatten, flower'd with white and green,  
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin*. *Dryden's Fob*.  
**GRIDIRON**. *n. f.* [*grind*, Islandick, a grate and iron.] A port-  
able grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.  
He had added two bars to the *gridiron*. *Spektator*, N° 570.  
**GRIEF**. *n. f.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welsh, probably from the  
English.]  
1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.  
I will instruct my sorrows to be proud;  
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner stout. *Shakespeare*.  
Wringing of the hands, knocking the breast, or wilting  
one's self unborn, are but the ceremonies of sorrow, the  
pomp and ostentation of an effeminate *grief*, which speak not  
so much the greatness of the misery as the smallness of the  
mind. *South's Sermon*.  
The mother was so afflicted at the loss of a fine boy, who  
was her only son, that she died for *grief* of it. *Addison's Spect*.  
2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, French.]  
Be fadious for redress of all these *griefs*,  
And I will set this foot of mine as far  
As who goes farthest. *Shakespeare*.  
The king hath sent to know  
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon  
You conjure from the breast of civil peace  
Such bold hostility? *Shakespeare's Henry IV*, p. i.  
3. Pain; dis ease.  
**GRIEVANCE**. *n. f.* [from *grief*.]  
1. A state of uneasiness. Out of use.  
2. The cause of uneasiness. Used of such causes as are the  
effects of human conduct.  
What remedy can be found against *grievances*, but to bring  
religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the  
hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will  
be moved to justice and integrity?  
To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*greuer*, French; *griever*, Flemish; *gre-  
vius*, Latin.] To afflict; to hurt.  
For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of  
men. *Lu iii. 33*.  
Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Esai*.  
It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth,  
and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen. vi. 7*.  
*Grieved* at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour  
Should be to close those breaches. *Rowe's Ambitious Step*.  
To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for something past; to  
mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.  
Do not you *grieve* at this; I shall be sent for in private to  
him: look you, he must seem thus to the world. *Shak. H. IV*.  
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With equal mind what happens let us bear;  
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much for things beyond our care.  
*Dryden's Fables*.  
**GRIE'VINGLY**. *adv.* [from *grieve*.] In sorrow; sorrowfully.  
*Grievingly*, I think,  
The peace between the French and us not values  
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
**GRIE'VOUS**. *adj.* [*gravis*, Latin; or from *To grieve*.]  
1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.  
To the flesh, as the apostle himself granteth, all affliction  
is naturally *grievous*. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 48.  
Correction is *grievous* unto him that forsaketh the way, and  
he that hateth reproof shall die. *Prov. xv. 10*.  
2. Such as causes sorrow.  
To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they may  
quicken and sharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper.  
*Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.  
He durst not disobey, but sent *grievous* complaints to the  
parliament of the usage he was forced to submit to. *Clarendon*.  
4. Atrocious; heavy.  
It was a *grievous* fault,  
And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it. *Shakespeare's Jul. Caesar*.  
5. Sometimes used adverbially in low language.  
He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* sick. *Shakespeare*.  
**GRIE'VOUSLY**. *adv.* [from *grievous*.]  
1. Painfully; with pain.  
Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,  
Red as the rose, thence gush'd *grievously*. *Fairy Queen*.  
2. With discontent; with ill will.  
Gritus, perceiving how *grievously* the matter was taken,  
with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knales*.  
3. Calamitously; miserably.  
I see how a number of souls are, for want of right infor-  
mation in this point, oftentimes *grievously* vexed. *Hooker*, b. v.  
4. Vexatiously; to a great degree of uneasiness.  
Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with  
mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation*.  
**GRIE'VOUSNESS**. *n. f.* [from *grievous*.] Sorrow; pain; cala-  
mity.  
They fled from the swords, from the drawn sword and from  
the bent bow, and from the *grievousness* of war. *Is. xxi. 15*.  
**GRIFFIN**. *n. f.* [This should rather be written *griffon*, or *gry-  
ffon*.] *phon*, gryps, γρύψ; but it is generally written  
*griffin*.] A fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion  
and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and  
the wings of the eagle.  
Of all bearing among these winged creatures, the *griffin* is  
the most ancient. *Peacham on Blazoning*.  
Arifteen, a poet of Proconessus, affirmed, that near the one-  
eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown*.  
**GRIG**. *n. f.* [*bricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]  
1. It seems originally to have signified any thing below the  
natural size.  
2. A small eel.  
3. A merry creature. [Supposed from *Greek*; *graculus festivus*,  
Latin.]  
Hard is her heart as flint or stone,  
She laughs to see me pale;  
And merry as a *grig* is grown,  
And brisk as bottle-ale. *Swift*.  
To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French.] To broil on a  
grate or gridiron.  
**GRILLADE**. *n. f.* [from *grill*.] Any thing broiled on the  
gridiron.  
To GRILLY. *v. a.* [from *grill*.] This word signifies, as it  
seems, to harass; to hurt: as we now say, to *roast* a man,  
for to *teaze* him.  
For while we wrangle here and jar,  
We're *grilled* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
**GRIM**. *adj.* [gnyma, Saxon.]  
1. Having a countenance of terror; horrible; hideous; fright-  
ful.  
The innocent prey in haste he does forsake,  
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,  
With change of fear to see the lion look so *grim*. *F. Queen*.  
Thou halt a *grim* appearance, and thy face  
Bears a command in't. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
Their dear causes  
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm  
Excite the mortified man. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
What if the breath that kindled those *grim* fires,  
Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage? *Milton*.  
Expert to turn the sway  
Of battle, open when and where to close  
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. vi.  
He that dares to die,  
May laugh at the *grim* face of law and scorn,  
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow.  
Their swartish hofs would darken all our plains,  
Doubling the native horror of the war,  
And making death more *grim*. *Addison's Cato*.

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2. Ugly; ill-looking.  
*Grim* visag'd war hath smoo'd'd his wrinkl'd front. *Shak*.  
Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shak*.  
**GRIM'ACE**. *n. f.* [French, from *grim*.]  
1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affection, or  
insolence.  
He had not spar'd to shew his piques,  
Against th' haranguer's politicks,  
With smart remarks of leering faces,  
And annotations of *grimaces*! *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
The favourable opinion and good word of men comes often-  
times at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and af-  
fected whims, set off with some odd devotional postures and  
*grimaces*, and such other little arts of dissimulation, cunning  
men will do wonders. *South's Sermons*.  
The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it  
from the whole field. *L'Estrange, Fable 116*.  
The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spektator*.  
2. Air of affection.  
Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,  
Allows all freedom, but to see the face. *Granville*.  
**GRIM'ALKIN**. *n. f.* [*gris*, French, grey, and *malkin*, or little  
Mall.]  
1. Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.  
So, poets sing,  
*Grimalkin*, to domestick vermin sworn  
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye  
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,  
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice  
Sure ruin. *Phillips*.  
**GRIME**. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Dirt deeply insinuated; fullying  
blackness not easily cleaned.  
Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept;  
for why? the sweats: a man may go over shoes in the *grime*  
of it. *Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors*.  
Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of  
burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on 1. affils*.  
To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deeply.  
My face I'll *grime* with filth,  
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakespeare*.  
**GRIM'LY**. *adv.* [from *grim*.]  
1. Horribly; hideously; terribly.  
We've landed in ill time: the skies look *grimly*,  
And threaten present blusters. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
So Pluto, seiz'd of Proserpine, convey'd  
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;  
There *grimly* smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,  
Nor env'y'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison's Cato*.  
2. Sourly; sullenly.  
The augurs  
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,  
And dare not speak their knowledge. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop*.  
**GRIMNESS**. *n. f.* [from *grim*.] Horror; frightfulness of  
visage.  
To GRIN. *v. n.* [*grenman*, Saxon; *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dutch,  
undoubtedly of the same origin with *To grin*, as we now say  
to *grind* the teeth; *grincer*, French.]  
1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips.  
Small curs are not regarded when they *grin*;  
But great men tremble when the lion roars. *Shakespeare's H. VI*.  
Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!  
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou smil'st. *Shakespeare*.  
What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,  
For one to trust his hand between his teeth,  
When he might spurn him with his foot away? *Shakespeare*.  
It was no unpleasant entertainment to me to see the various  
methods with which they have attacked me; some with pite-  
ous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only shewing  
their teeth. *Stirlingfleet*.  
A lion's hide he wears;  
About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin;  
The teeth and gaping jaws severely *grin*. *Dryden's Æn*.  
They neither could defend, nor can pursue;  
But *grim'd* their teeth, and cast a helpless view. *Dryden*.  
Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth  
To *grinning* laughter and to frantick mirth. *Prior*.  
2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.  
I like not such *grinning* honour as fir Walter hath: give me  
life, which if I can save, so; if not, honour comes unlook'd  
for, and there's an end. *Shakespeare's Henry IV*, p. i.  
**GRIN**. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of closing the teeth  
and shewing them.  
He laughs at him: in's face too.  
—O you mistake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,  
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden*.  
The muscles were so drawn together on each side of his  
face, that he shewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addison's Spectat*.  
Deists are effectually beaten in all their combats at the wea-  
pons of men, that is, reason and argument; and they would  
now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that  
is, *grin* and *grimace*. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.  
**GRIN**. *n. f.* [*gryn*, *gynene*, Saxon.] A snare; a trap.  
Like